

THE COIN COLLECTOR'S JOURNAL

Vol. 8, No. 5

May 1941

WILLOW TREE COINS

COINS OF PERU

CONDER TOKENS

SPANISH-AMERICAN SILVER

AMERICAN TRADE DOLLAR

RAMSDENIANA

PUBLISHED BY
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U. S. A.

WAYTE RAYMOND, INC.

630 FIFTH AVENUE

NEW YORK

UNITED STATES SILVER COINS

DOLLARS

1795	With head of 94. Uncirculated, splendid mint lustre	\$60.00
1795	Two leaf variety. Uncirculated, superb specimen	37.50
1795	Three leaf variety. Superb uncirculated specimen	30.00
1795	Bust type. Uncirculated, remarkable impression, almost a proof..	85.00
1796	Large date, small letters. Ex. fine	17.50
1796	Small date and letters. Fine.....	12.50
1798	Small eagle, 13 stars. Ex. fine..	20.00
1799	Stars 7+6. Uncirculated	12.50
1800	Uncirculated, very broad flan.....	20.00
1800	AMERICA variety. Ex. fine and sharp	15.00
1802	Uncirculated, sharp impression.....	20.00
1803	Small 3. About perfect	22.50
1803	Large 3. Uncirculated, a splendid piece	25.00

HALF DOLLARS

1794	Very fine. An exceptional specimen of this date	35.00
1795	Three leaf variety. Very good	60.00
1795	Uncirculated. Sharp	35.00
1795	Nearly as fine. Sharp	25.00
1805	over 4. Very fine	5.00
1807	Bust to left. Uncirculated	7.50
1807	Same. Die break from chin to bust. Ex. fine	5.00
1807	Small stars. Brilliant proof	25.00
1808	Uncirculated	5.00
1817	over 13. Extremely fine	3.50
1828	Small date. Proof	10.00
1829	Brilliant proof	10.00
1832	Small letters. Unc. brilliant	2.00
1833	Uncirculated, brilliant	2.00
1834	Small date and letters, large stars. Brilliant proof	10.00
1836	Milled edge. Ex. fine, mint lustre	12.50
1837	Uncirculated	3.00
1838	Uncirculated	3.00
1839	Liberty std. Without drapery. Uncirculated	12.50
1839	With drapery. Uncirculated	6.00
1840	Large letters. Ex. fine	12.50
1840	Small letters. Uncirculated, proof like	5.00

1841	Uncirculated	4.00
1842	Large date. Proof	12.50
1842	Small date. Ex. fine	3.00
1843	Extremely fine	2.50
1844	Uncirculated	5.00
1845	Extremely fine	2.50
1846	Small date. Ex. fine	2.00
1846	Tall date. Uncirculated	5.00
1847	Uncirculated	4.50
1848	Uncirculated, brilliant	6.00
1852	Uncirculated	7.50
1855	Brilliant proof	17.50
1855	Uncirculated	6.00

QUARTER DOLLARS

1804	Practically uncirculated, sharp impression	75.00
1804	Very fine	35.00
1805	Uncirculated, brilliant	20.00
1806	Uncirculated, brilliant	15.00
1806	over 5. Extremely fine	10.00
1815	About uncirculated	7.50
1818	Uncirculated	5.00
1819	Large 9. Ex. fine	5.00
1820	Large O. Uncirculated	6.00
1821	Uncirculated	5.00
1824	Very fine	7.50
1828	Brilliant proof	20.00
1828	Uncirculated	7.50
1831	Large letters. Very fine	2.00
1853	Without arrows. Unc.	27.50
1857	Brilliant proof	10.00

DIMES

1796	Uncirculated	25.00
1797	Thirteen stars. Very fine	40.00
1803	Very fine. Tiny cross in field....	10.00
1814	Large 8. Uncirculated	5.00
1821	Small date. Uncirculated	4.00
1829	Large O. Uncirculated	5.00
1829	Small O. Uncirculated	2.50
1832	Uncirculated	1.50
1833	Uncirculated	1.50
1834	Large 4. Unc.	1.50
1836	Uncirculated	1.50
1838	Uncirculated	1.50
1840	Without drapery. Unc.	2.00
1857	Proof	7.50
1859	Reverse of 60. Proof	85.00

Any of the above coins will be sent upon receipt of price
or may be had on approval by regular customers.

THE COIN COLLECTOR'S JOURNAL

FOUNDED BY JOHN W. SCOTT IN 1875

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Vol. 8, No. 5

New York, May, 1941

Whole No. 73

MASSACHUSETTS

The Willow Tree Coinage

These very crude pieces are undoubtedly the work of poor local die cutters and compare most unfavorably with the neatly cut dies for the pine tree types. A great difference of opinion has existed for many years as to the genuineness of these coins. As they are struck

Crosby lists three obverse and seven reverse dies of the shilling and only one combination of dies for the sixpence. Several years ago a threepence appeared



1652 Shilling



1652 Sixpence



1652 Threepence

in good silver and conform closely to the weight standard this idea hardly seems tenable. The rarity of this issue as well as the NE series seems to indicate that they were gradually withdrawn from circulation and replaced by the finer cut oak and pine tree pieces.

in an auction sale in London and due to two unlimited bids brought over \$1500. This same coin has since changed hands at a much lower price.



COINS OF SOUTH AMERICA

PERU

Mint—Lima unless otherwise stated

- 1 8 Reales 1822, 23. Virtue and Justice stg. beside column. R Arms
- 2 8 Reales 1824. Preceding coin count-ermarked with crown and date by Royalists
- 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ Real 1826-58. Llama. R Lima fraction and date
- 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ Real 1826-56. Liberty stg. with cap on pole and shield. R Arms
- 5 1 Real 1827-56. Similar
- 6 2 Reales 1825-56. Similar
- 7 4 Reales 1843-55. Similar.
- 8 8 Reales 1825-41. Similar

- 9 8 Reales 1842-55. Liberty stg. with spear and shield
- 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ Real 1858. Liberty stg. with spear and shield
- 11 50 Centimos 1858. Similar
- 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ Real 1859, 60. Liberty std. R Arms
- 13 1 Real 1860, 61. Similar
- 14 25 Centimos 1859. Similar
- 15 50 Centimos 1858, 59. Similar

- 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ Dinero 1863-1917. Liberty std. R Arms
- 17 1 Dinero 1864-1916. Similar
- 18 1 5 Sol. 1863-1916. Similar
- 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ Sol. 1864-1917. Similar
- 20 1 Sol. 1864-1916. Similar
- 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ Sol. 1922-29. Similar. No fineness
- 22 1 Sol. 1922-34. Similar. 5 Decimos fine

- 23 1 Peseta 1880. Liberty head. R Arms
- 24 5 Pesetas 1880. Similar
- 25 5 Pesetas 1881, 82. Similar. Ayacucho

NORTH PERU

- 26 8 Reales 1836-39. Liberty stg. R Arms. EST. NOR-PERUANA

SOUTH PERU

Arequipa

- 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ Real 1836. Liberty stg. R Arms
- 28 4 Reales 1839. Similar
- 29 8 Reales 1839. Similar
- 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ Real 1837. Sim. R Value

- 31 2 Reales 1838. Similar
- 32 4 Reales 1838. Sim. R Inca castle
- 33 8 Reales 1838. Similar

Cuzco

- 34 $\frac{1}{2}$ Real 1827-35. Liberty stg. R Arms
- 35 1 Real 1827-34. Similar
- 36 2 Reales 1831, 35. Similar
- 37 4 Reales 1835, 36. Similar
- 38 8 Reales 1826-40. Similar
- 39 $\frac{1}{2}$ Real 1837. Sim. R Castle
- 40 2 Reales 1837. Similar
- 41 8 Reales 1837. Sim. R Castle, etc. FEDERACION in large letters
- 42 8 Reales 1837-39. Similar. CON-FEDERACION in small letters

Pasco

- 43 4 Reales 1844, 55-57. Liberty stg. R Arms

NICKEL

Provisional Coinage

- 44 5 Centavos 1879, 80. Sim. R Pro-
visional, etc.
- 45 10 Centavos 1879, 80. Similar
- 46 20 Centavos 1879. Similar

COPPER

- 47 $\frac{1}{4}$ Real 1822. Sim. R Value. Pro-
visional
- 48 $\frac{1}{8}$ Peso 1823. Llama before moun-
tains. R Value
- 49 $\frac{1}{4}$ Peso 1823. Similar

COPPER-NICKEL

- 50 1 Centavo 1863, 64. Sim. R Value
- 51 2 Centavos 1863, 64. Similar
- 52 5 Centavos 1918-35. Head of Re-
public. R Value and palm branch
- 53 10 Centavos 1918-26. Similar
- 54 20 Centavos 1918-26. Similar

BRONZE

- 55 1 Centavo 1864-1920. Sim. R Value
- 56 2 Centavos 1864-1937. Similar
- 57 1 Centavo 1919. Date at top. Phila.
mint
- 58 2 Centavos 1919. Similar

BRASS

- 59 $\frac{1}{2}$ Sol. 1935. Central Reserve Bank



Sightseeing in the British Isles

VIA CONDER TOKENS

By H. R. STEPHENS

Leaving Bury our next port of call is Ipswich, situated in the southeasterly portion of the shire, on the left bank of the River Gipping. It was in this town that the famous actor David Garrick made his first important and regular appearance in the year 1741. While in Ipswich we examine the remains of Cardinal Wolsey's great foundation; Sparrowe's House built in 1567 and named from the family occupying it for over 200 years; and many other places of great age. Illustrations (#209-212) show representative tokens attributed to this town.

Completing our survey of the points of interest in Ipswich we hie ourselves south and west across the county line into Essex, stopping at the town of Colchester. This town, located on the River Colne, 12 miles from the open sea, has within its jurisdiction the ruined keep of Colchester castle (#210) a majestic specimen of Norman architecture, the largest of its kind in England. It covers nearly twice as much area as the famous White Tower in London. The county of Essex was fairly prolific in the issuance of tokens and for the readers' information there are several shown (#211-218). The token (#217-218) showing a castle is one of the mysteries of the series. Presumably it was issued by one John Fleming of Worcester—the reason for it bearing the inscription 'Leigh' not having been fathomed as at this writing.

Checking our line of march, we find that the next scheduled stop is at Leighton Buzzard a town situated in the county of Bedford. Leaving Colchester we head directly west through the adjoining county of Hertfordshire to Bedfordshire. Arriving at Leighton Buzzard

we immediately proceed to the Church of All Saints, there to inspect the remarkable early carvings of a jocular character. From the church we are directed to the 14th century cross which while a truly wonderful specimen has been much restored in late years. Before leaving Bedfordshire we make a short trip up county to inspect the remains of Flitwick Church which was built in 1670 (#219). This county has considerable income from its lace manufactories and the token illustrated (#220), one of the remaining two assigned to this shire, portrays lace in the making.

Bedfordshire is separated from our next point of interest by the county of Buckingham. Crossing this county we enter Oxfordshire. The principal town of Oxfordshire is Oxford wherein lies the famous university of the same name. Arriving at this great university city our first thought is to visit the various colleges. Some of these are Balliol, All Souls, Exeter, Keble, Hertford and Queens. After spending considerable time in and about the college grounds, we leave to inspect the ancient ruins of Oxford Castle which are of Norman architecture. This castle is of more than passing interest as the county of Oxford as a whole has few such remains, most of those within her boundaries having been allowed to disintegrate after the end of civil strife in 1135. Other early examples of craftsmanship are the still occupied castle at Broughton near the town of Banbury, dating from 1301; and Shirburn (#221) construction of which was commenced in 1377. Ecclesiastically Oxfordshire is overwhelmingly endowed. Bicester, Caversham, Cold Norton, Dorchester, Osney (just

outside of Oxford) of Augustinian canons; those of the Cistercians at Bruern and Thame; Benedictines, Gilbertines and Templers—they all receive our attention. Unfortunately with such a wealth of commemorative material to draw upon, there were no tokens struck depicting same. Only one other has been attributed to this section and that (#222-223) is from the town of Banbury.

Oxfordshire having satiated our minds insofar as ancient architectural design is concerned we lazily wend our way south and west to where Berkshire and Gloucester come together, at which point we cross into Wiltshire, a county famous for its prehistoric antiquities.

Within the area of Wiltshire is the world reknown Stonehenge with its circles of giant stones, and Avebury

with its avenues of monoliths leading to what was once a stone circle are the largest and most famous megalithic works in England. There are also dolmens (stone tables), cromlechs (upright stones with flat stones resting on top) and other structures of prehistoric significance. We also visit ancient strongholds located at several places—Vespasian's Camp near Amesbury; Silbury Hill, the largest artificial mound in Europe located near Avebury; the mounds of Marborough and Old Sarum and many others. Coming to the town of Salisbury we break our resolutions not to inspect cathedrals and such to admire the Cathedral Church of Sarum (#224). Strange as it seems to us, who so admire these ancient relics, the token illustrated is the only one of those attributed to Wiltshire which bears any mention of same.

Domestic Coinage Executed, By Mints, During
The Month of March, 1941

Denomination	Philadelphia	San Francisco	Denver
SILVER			
Half dollars	\$379,754.50		
Quarter dollars	327,377.25		\$103,200.00
Dimes	454,170.90		590,000.00
MINOR			
Five-cent nickels	495,280.00		286,000.00
One-cent bronze	381,066.00		10,500.00

COINAGE EXECUTED FOR FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS
AT PHILADELPHIA MINT

			Pieces
Netherlands East Indies	Silver	720 fine..... 25 Cents	13,056,000
" " "	"	" "10 "	13,000,000

AT SAN FRANCISCO MINT

Indo-China	Nickel	20 Centimes	7,185,000
" "	"	10 "	11,670,000
			44,911,000

Spanish American Silver Coins

(Continued)

The Lima Mint

A few years after the Spaniards began the conquest of that part of the country now known as Peru, Pizarro founded the City of Kings, or Lima. This was in January 1535. In the early days it was the most important city, chiefly on account of the vast amounts of precious metals extracted from the nearby mines. Some idea of the wealth of the region can be gleaned from the fact that up to 1603 the "King's Fifth" on the bullion taken from the mines amounted roughly to \$300,000,000.

The mint at Lima was established in 1568 and was the first mint for the Viceroyalty of Peru which at first embraced all of the Spanish possessions in South America. As in the case of most of the other mints various petitions had been sent to Spain for its establishment, much backing and filling had taken place, occupying over seventeen years. Then for nearly 150 years silver only was minted although vast quantities of gold were mined.

From a royal decree of Philip II dated 1565 we have a complete description of this first coinage and the pieces extant answer well to this order. In general appearance they resemble the Mexican coinage of Charles and Johanna but have the mark P (for Peru) between the crowns of the columns. They were struck in 8, 4, 2, 1, $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$ reals. The four larger pieces are of the type with shield and columns, the $\frac{1}{2}$ real has a large R.I. on one side and the columns on the other, the quarter real an R and one column on the other side. According to the best records, coinage did not start until 1568 and continued for only three years. The mint was burned down in 1620. Operations were resumed for seven months towards the end of 1659. In the Bibliothèque at Paris is a most interesting 8 real piece showing the mint name LIMA and date 650 between columns capped by a single crown forming a canopy. This would seem an impossible date as the mint did not resume operations until 1659. As the piece is double struck and badly mutilated the date cut on the die might easily be 1659 or 1660. I have not seen the piece and all of the illustrations published are from a drawing. The mint was again opened in 1683 but coinage did not begin until the next year. From then on silver was coined, barring slight interruptions due to earthquakes and temporary closings until 1820. The type adopted in 1684 showed castle and lions between the angles of a cross and on the other side columns with floriated capitals and the words PLUS ULTRA across the field, the mint mark L for Lima together with another initial appeared on obverse and reverse. The date in abbreviated form was placed under the cross on obverse and under the motto on reverse, and also in full as part of the legend around the edge. All of these pieces were crudely struck until 1754.

L I M A

Mintmark—L, LM or LIMA in monogram

Coins of Ferdinand VI

Pillar type [1]

8 Reales	4 Reales	2 Reales	1 Real	1/2 Real	1/4 Real
		1753			
1754		1754	1754	1754	
			1755	1755	
		1756		1756	
1757		1757		1757	
1758		1758	1758	1758	
				1759	
			1760		

Coins of Charles III

Pillar type [1]

1761	1761	1761	1761	1761
		1762		
			1763	
	1764		1764	1764
				1765
	1769		1769	
1770				
1771			1771	

Bust type [2]

8 Reales	4 Reales	2 Reales	1 Real	1/2 Real
		1772	1772	
1773		1773		
	1775			
1774				
			1776	
1777		1777	1777	1777
				1778
				1779
		1780		1780
				1781
		1783	1783	
		1784	1784	
		1785	1785	1785
1787		1787		
1788		1788		

Coins of Charles IV

Bust of Charles III [3]

1789		1789	
1790	1790	1790	1790
		1791	

May, 1941

Bust of Charles IV [4]

8 Reales	4 Reales	2 Reales	1 Real	½ Real	¼ Real
1791		1791	1791		
1792		1792	1792		
1793		1793			
1794		1794			1794
1795		1795			1795
1796		1796			1796
1797	1797	1797	1797	1797	1797
					1798
		1799			1799
1800		1800			
	1801	1801			1801
1802		1802			
1803		1803			
1804					
1806		1806			
1807		1807			
1808				1808	1808

Ferdinand VII



Lima type

8 Reales	4 Reales	2 Reales	1 Real	1/2 Real	1/4 Real
1809					1808
1810		1810			1810
1811		1811			1811
1812		1812		1812	1812
		Draped bust [6]			
1812				1812	
1813	1813	1813	1813		1813
1814	1814		1814		1814
1815	1815		1815		1815
1816	1816	1816	1816		
1817	1817	1817	1817	1817	1817
	1818	1818		1818	1818
1819		1819	1819	1819	1819
	1820	1820	1820	1820	1820
	1821	1821	1821		1821

The American Trade Dollar



The business of our country and Europe with the Far East had been carried on with Mexican pesos for such a long time that by the latter part of the nineteenth century the peso was practically the money of account in China and the neighboring parts of Asia. The peso was faced with the prospect of losing its importance in that part of the world when the Congress of the United States provided for a Trade Dollar in the Coinage Act of Feb. 12, 1873. The legislative purpose in creating this currency unit was to afford relief to our mining industry from the steady decline and further apparent depreciation in the value of silver. At the same time the coin was intended to facilitate our Asiatic commerce by providing a cheaper but equally acceptable substitute for the peso. The latter had become such a necessity to this trade and was in such demand that it consistently commanded a premium of close to eight per cent. This constituted a heavy burden on our merchants which would be moderated as soon as the trade dollar was available for it was to be furnished freely and in unlimited quantities to owners of silver bullion for only the cost of coining, about two per cent.

Coinage of the trade dollar began in July, 1873 with the three mints of San Francisco, Carson City, and Philadelphia

participating. The coin was introduced into China with all possible speed and once there, was subjected to assays at the various treaty ports in order that its value in relation to the tael might be determined. In October, 1873 after the assay at Canton, a native proclamation carried this message to the populace: "This Proclamation is for the information of you merchants, traders, soldiers, and people of every district. You must know that the 'Eagle Trade Dollar' that has lately come to Hong Kong has been jointly assayed by officers specially appointed for the purpose, and it can be taken in payment of duties, and come into general circulation. *You must not look upon it with suspicion.* At the same time rogues, sharpers and the like, are hereby strictly forbidden to fabricate spurious imitations of this new 'Eagle' dollar, with a view to their own profit." The Chinese were quick to learn that the "Eagle" trade dollar of 420 grains, 900 fine was superior to the peso by $\frac{3}{4}$ grains of pure silver, and further, that it held an advantage over the Japanese yen of approximately $2\frac{1}{2}$ grains of pure silver. The opportunity of profit thus afforded by the American dollar was sufficient to overcome any suspicions which the Chinese might harbor against dollars of an unfamiliar design. Within a few years after its coinage had begun the

trade dollar had been declared a legal tender at the ports of Foo-Chow, Canton, Saigon, and Singapore and was taken without comment thruout South China, the Straits Settlements, and Cochin China. In Shanghai and the northern ports of China the trade dollar met with a colder reception and made slower progress. As a circulating medium the coin left much to be desired for it was notoriously undervalued, a quality which caused large quantities to be hoarded or melted down into sycee. Despite this fault the trade dollar would undoubtedly have played an increasingly important role in Far Eastern commerce had not events at home taken a turn which brought about its discontinuance.

When the idea of the trade dollar was first conceived there was no desire to complicate our currency system by introducing a new coin for domestic use or one which would be a legal tender in payment of debts. The advocates of the legislation suggested that the coin or disc of silver be considered simply as a stamped ingot with its weight and fineness indicated. The additional suggestion was made that the coin be given a distinctive title, as for instance "silver union", to avoid any confusion between it and our domestic dollar of account. This advice was either overlooked or deliberately ignored by the framers of the Coinage Act which provided that the trade dollar be a legal tender to the extent of five dollars. The proponents of the trade dollar had also warned that if the price of silver relative to gold fell off sufficiently, then the coins would find their way into home circulation at a profit to the persons introducing them. The price of silver continued to drop until by 1876 the silver content of a trade dollar represented hardly more than 86 cents in gold. Trade dollars then began to appear in circulation in large numbers, particularly in the industrial sections of Pennsylvania and in New York and vicinity. For this reason the legal tender status of the coin was re-

moved by resolution of Congress of July 22, 1876 and the Secretary of the Treasury was authorized to limit their coinage to such an amount as he might deem necessary to meet the export demand. Suspension of the receipt of bullion for coinage into trade dollars followed and while this order was subsequently modified because of a supposed export demand, it was found upon investigation that most of the coins so issued were being forced into circulation at home. In February, 1878 receipt of silver bullion for trade dollar coinage was finally abandoned and the last regular pieces struck in April of that year. The trade dollars still outstanding in this country continued to be a source of embarrassment to the government and in March, 1887 Congress authorized the redemption and recoinage into standard silver dollars of all trade dollars presented during the succeeding six months. In all the government had coined 35,965,924 trade dollars, including proof coins which were struck thru 1883. Of this total, 7,689,036 pieces were redeemed under the provisions of the Act of 1887. Without doubt, the vast majority of the coins had gone into the crucible, been chopped, marked or otherwise defaced and seemed destined to remain in the Orient.

The trade dollars of the regular issue were of one type:

Obv. Liberty seated upon a cotton bale, facing left; in her extended right hand an olive branch; in her left a scroll inscribed LIBERTY; behind her a sheaf of wheat; beneath, a scroll with IN GOD WE TRUST; around, thirteen stars; below, the date.

Rev. An eagle with expanded wings; in talons three arrows and an olive branch; above, a scroll inscribed E PLURIBUS UNUM; beneath, in field 420 GRAINS 900 FINE; around UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TRADE DOLLAR.

Mint Marks — Philadelphia, none; San Francisco, SF; Carson City, CC.

RAMSDENIANA

By H. F. BOWKER

The year 1940 marked the twenty-fifth anniversary of the death of Henry Alexander Ramsden, who departed this life the 27th day of January 1915 in Yokohama, Japan, at the early age of forty-three years. At the time of his death he was without doubt the foremost writer and most competent occidental authority in his chosen field, that of Far Eastern numismatics.

He was the author of numerous studies, and had published several books and many magazine articles on Far Eastern numismatics in Europe, Asia, and America. During his life he was the prime-mover in the study of the coins of his specialty, and was most probably the direct cause of the popularity which the coins of the orient enjoyed in the United States during the last years of his life. With his death, and the death of several of his correspondents, among whom were John Robinson of Salem, Mass., John Reilly, Jr. and Howland Wood of New York, the collecting of the coins of the orient for anything but their curious shapes, seems to have become more and more moribund and unpopular.

Not the least of his activities was as editor and publisher of the *Yokohama Ko Sen Kai* during the last few years of its existence prior to December 1912, and its successor *The Numismatic and Philatelic Journal of Japan* from January 1913 to December 1914. In 1909 he also published six issues of a periodical called *The Numismatic Monthly*, but whose Japanese title, *Gai Koku Kosen Geppo*, would more accurately be translated "Foreign Money Monthly Magazine." The first and last mentioned were entirely in Japanese, while the more pretentious *Numismatic and Philatelic Journal* was bilingual in English and Japanese. *The Numismatic Monthly* seems to have been a test balloon to sound the popularity of foreign coins among Japanese collectors, but as it was discontinued after six issues it would

appear to have met with no great popular response among the Japanese. The journal of the Yokohama Numismatic Society appears to have first started as an annual about 1896, in which form it continued until 1909, when it became a monthly and continued as such until it was merged into *The Numismatic and Philatelic Journal of Japan*. During its later years its title appeared in English and the advertisements of the firm of coin dealers with which Ramsden was connected, Jun Kobayagawa Company of Yokohama, appeared regularly in its pages. The style of the publication was also changed, being provided with a more substantial cover and improved illustrations in colors and in colotype. As some of these superior plates reappear in the *Numismatic and Philatelic Journal* and in Ramsden's booklets in later years, it may be presumed that he was the instigator of these improvements. The file of the last few years of the *Yokohama Ko Sen Kai* is perhaps the most outstanding example of the typically Japanese numismatic society organ in which the illustrations are principally *uchigata* ink rubbings taken from actual coins in the collections of the members and authenticated by the attractive red seals of their owners supported by a printed text in Chinese and the native characters. A handsome collection could be made of these seal impressions alone, which would have a decidedly numismatic flavor as they are frequently in the form of the ancient odd-shaped coins or the more modern round or oval pierced coins of the Orient. Sets of such periodicals are extremely difficult to obtain as they were published only in sufficient numbers for distribution to the members of the particular organization which issued them, no general subscription list being provided for.

Aside from Ramsden's editorial and publishing career, if there ever was a numismatamaniac it was he. His unpublished letters to John Robinson,

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which are deposited in the library of the Essex Institute in Salem, Mass., attest to his entire absorption in his studies in oriental numismatics. He made frequent journeys to the principal cities and the interior of China in the pursuit of new numismatic specimens for his own collection, which at his death numbered over fifteen thousand specimens and is now in the cabinet of the American Numismatic Society of New York, or for the stock-in-trade of his company. No price was too dear for really rare coins, and Chinese collectors who previously had had this field to themselves, felt the competition from one whom they must have felt was a rank outsider and *fan kwei*. Through his hands passed many outstanding collections formed by numismatic connoisseurs of both China and Japan, and it can hardly be doubted but that the finest of their specimens remained in Ramsden's own collection and that the pieces with slight defects or inferior patina passed on to waiting buyers.

He was the familiar of the greatest Chinese and Japanese archeological and numismatic experts, among whom were Lo Chen-yú and Gakuyo Katsuyama, and Neil Gordon Munro the author of the authoritative "Coins of Japan." A man of decided opinions and convictions, he had reason to doubt many of the published statements by Lacouperie in his "Catalogue of the Chinese Coins from the VIIth Century B.C. to A.D. 621." In consequence, one of his principal reasons for visiting Europe in 1912 was to personally examine the collection of ancient Chinese coins in the British Museum in London, upon which that work was based, in order to form a first-hand opinion regarding them. These dissenting opinions may be found in many of his letters to other collectors. While in Europe he visited the principal museums in London, Paris, Rome, St. Petersburg, and Berlin, paying particular attention to their Far Eastern numismatic sections, and after returning to Japan he commented on the

meagerness and inadequacy of the collections he had viewed as compared with the others with which he was familiar in the orient, and particularly with his own great collection. While in Rome in 1912 he read a paper before the 3rd International Archeological Congress on the subject of cowries and their substitutes used as money in ancient China, which has never been published insofar as ascertained.

The following bibliography comprises the principal publications by Ramsden on Far Eastern numismatics. The inclusion of his articles on philately and unsigned articles and editorials would greatly increase the listing.

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*1904 A list of Tokens and Paper Notes issued for use of Sugar Estates in the Island of Cuba. Barcelona, 36 pp., 1 pl., 1 p. errata, paper, (50).

1906 "Kwan-Ei-Tsu-Ho Coins." Barcelona, 13 pp., illus. paper, (25).

*1910 Corean Coin Charms and Amulets. Yokohama, 40 pp., pls., illus., cloth.

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*1911 Chinese Paper Money. Manuals of Far Eastern Numismatics, No. 1. Yokohama, 37 pp., pls., illus., cloth.

*1911 Chinese Openwork Amulet Coins. Yokohama, 60 pp., pls., illus., cloth.

*1912 Chinese Early Barter and Uninscribed Money. Manuals of Far Eastern Numismatics, No. 2. Yokohama, 34 pp., pls., illus., cloth.

*1914 Model-Insect Money of Ancient China. Specialized Series, No. 1. Yokohama, 22 pp., illus., paper.

UNPUBLISHED MANUSCRIPTS

*1912 Cowries and their Substitutes, used as a Medium of Exchange in Ancient China. A paper read before the 3rd International Archeological Congress, Rome, October 1912.

*1909 to 1914 Notes and Observations on Ancient Chinese Coins. Letters written by Ramsden to John Robinson. Originals in the library of Essex Institute, Salem, Mass. A 243-page typescript abstract was prepared in 1917 by John Robinson, the original of which is in the Essex Institute and a copy in the library of the American Numismatic Society. It is understood a third copy is in the library of Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

MAGAZINE ARTICLES

American Journal of Numismatics

*Early Chinese Metallic Currency: Carapace Money. v. 45, no. 2, April 1911, pp. 70-72, pl.

*Tsi Moh Knife Coins—Small Series. v. 44, no. 4, October 1910, pp. 158-163, illus.

Berliner Münzblätter

Papiergeld in China. v. 32, no. 118, October 1911, pp. 182-184.

China Review

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Elder Magazine

*The Knife Coins of Ancient China. v. 2, no. 1, January 1911, p. 7.

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Ancient Chinese Coins. Ghost's Head Money. v. 7, no. 6-7, June-July, 1916, pp. 84-86, illus.

Bamboo Money in China. v. 5, no. 5, May 1914, p. 77, illus.

Glass Coins of the Far East. v. 3, no. 3, March 1910, pp. 33-35, illus.

Paper Money of China. v. 4, no. 9-10, September-October 1911, pp. 123-124.

The Copper Coinage of the Chinese Republic. v. 6, no. 5, May 1915, pp. 65-73, illus.

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*The Ancient Coins of Lin-tzu. Series 4, v. 15, 1915, pp. 121-131, illus.

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*A Bank Note of Tsingtau. v. 3, no. 3, March 1914, pp. 98-99, pl.

*A Characteristic Bank Note of Modern China. v. 2, no. 6, December 1913, pp. 201-205, pl.

*A Chinese Bank Note with Historical Personages. v. 3, no. 2, February 1914, pp. 41-43, pl.

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*Chinese Bank Note with Reproduction of a Spanish Dollar. v. 1, no. 6, June 1913, pp. 222-223, pl.

*Chinese Bank Note with the Twelve Animals of the Duodenary Cycle. v. 4, no. 1, July 1914, pp. 12-13, pl.

*Chinese Coin Amulets Inscribed with "Japan." v. 1, no. 5, May 1913, pp. 161-166, pl.

*Chinese Republic Paper Money. v. 1, no. 3, March 1913, pp. 99-100, pl.

*Cowry Substitutes Used as Currency in Ancient China. v. 3, no. 1, January 1914, pp. 15-17, colored pl.

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*Far Eastern Coins with their Value expressed in the Legend. v. 1, no. 2, February 1913, pp. 45-47, illus.

*Fookinese Modern Cast Copper Coins. v. 2, no. 4, October 1913, pp. 121-123, illus.

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*Model Insect Money of Ancient China. v. 4, no. 4-6, October-December 1914, pp. 121-135, pl., illus.

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*Seals for Impressing on Chinese Private Bank Notes and their Significance. v. 2, no. 1, July 1913, pp. 15-17; no. 2, August, pp. 49-51; no. 4, October, pp. 133-135; no. 6, December, pp. 212-213; v. 4, no. 3, September 1914, pp. 94-97; no. 4-6, October-December, pp. 157-167, pls., illus.

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*The Paper Money of Formosa. v. 1, no. 2, February 1913, pp. 53-55, pl.

*The Tangut Script and Numismatics. v. 3, no. 4, April 1914, pp. 121-126, pl.

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Coins of the Meiji or Present Period of Japan. v. 24, no. 8, August 1911, pp. 266-268, illus.

*Corean Modern Copper Coins. v. 22, no. 4, April 1909, pp. 101-103; no. 5, May, p. 136, illus.

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*Modern Chinese Copper Coins. v. 23, no. 5-6, May-June 1910, pp. 141-142; no. 8, November, pp. 241-245; no. 9, December, pp. 269-271; v. 24, no. 1, January 1911, pp. 15-19; no. 2, February, pp. 74-75; no. 3, March, pp. 86-91; no. 4, April, pp. 117-118; no. 5, May, pp. 167-169, illus. Reprinted in pamphlet.

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Spink's Numismatic Circular

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*The Origin of Chinese Cash, with special reference to Professor Ridgeway's "The Origin of Metallic Currency and Weight Standards." v. 23, no. 3-4, March-April, 1915, col. 163-169, illus.

Une Piece Inedite. v. 17, no. 196, March 1909, col. 11272, illus.

For the information of collectors who might wish to refer to any of the above-listed publications, most of them are in the library of the American Numismatic Society at Broadway and 156th Street, New York City. Many can also be found in the New York Public Library and the library of the Essex Institute of Salem, Mass. The asterisks before the titles in the foregoing list indicate the items which are in the writer's library. He would appreciate having brought to his attention any omissions, and would like to hear from any collector who might have any of Ramsden's letters on numismatic subjects which they would be willing to loan.

In the October 1940 issue of *The Coin Collector's Journal* a request was made for material pertaining to Mr. Ramsden. No response having been received, a more specific request for information is made herewith. It would be greatly appreciated if anyone having the following *numbered*, or *any unnumbered* circulars issued by Jun Kobayagawa Company of Yokohama, communicate with the writer: Numbers 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 11, 12, 13, 20, 29, 30, 32, 36, 38, 39, 40, 41, 44, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 57, 60, 61, 62, and any issue having a higher number than 64. Any material loaned will be promptly returned and reimbursement will be made for postage charges.



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- British Museum. **Indian Coins.** Vol. III. Greek and Scythic kings of Bactria and India. 8vo. cloth. 32 Plates. 1886. Price 12.50
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- **Gupta Dynasties, etc.** By John Allan. 8vo. cloth. 24 Plates. 1914. Price 6.00
- Babelon, E. **Description Historique et Chronologique des Monnaies de la Republique Romaine, vulgairement appelees Monnaies Consulaires.** 2 vol. large 8vo. illustrated. Paris 1885, 86. Original vellum with paper labels. Fine 20.00
- Cohen, H. **Description historique des Monnaies frappées sous l'Empire Romain communement appelées Medailles Imperiales.** Second edition. 8 vol. in full vellum. Paris 1880-92. Very fine set 135.00
- Revue Numismatique Francaise. Complete set from 1836 to 1927. Series I and II 1836 to 1877 finely bound in morocco. 1883 to 1927 in parts. Not published between 1878 and 1882. Very rare set. Price 250.00

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